ARCHIBALD DOCUMENTS FULLY REVEAL PLOT TO EMBROIL LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES

Cedarhurst, August 19, and transmitting three letters of introduction. It reads:
DEAR MR. ARCHIBALD: I send you herewith the three letters of introduction which you asked for, and hope they may be of use to you. I heard with pleasure of your wish once more to return to Germany and Austria after having promoted our interests out here in such a zealous and successful manner.

Letters of Introduction.

The three letters of introduction re ferred to are: First, an open letter to the German

military and civil authorities recom-mending Archibald, who was "proceeding to Germany as a war correspondent with his wife and servants."

Second, a letter to Herr von Kuhlmann, the German Minister at The

Hague, "most warmly recommending to you Mr. Archibald."

Third, an open letter to the German frontier customs authorities requesting that facilities be extended in the examination of Archibald's baggage.

Document 6. A cipher despatch from

the Austrian Consul in New York (Dr von Nuber) to the Foreign Office in Document 7. A cipher despatch from

Capt. von Papen to the Chief of the German General Staff at Berlin enclosing a report in which it is stated that an official of the British Consulate at Philadelphia was overheard explaining method for conveying military infor-

a method for conveying mintary infor-mation by photographs.
Document 8. From Ambassador Dumba to Baron von Burian, the Aus-trian Minister of Foreign Affairs. A

cipher despatch.
Document 9--Ambassador Dumba to
Foreign Minister Burian. (Translation).

New York, August 20. "Your Excellency: Yesterday evening Consul General von Nuber received the enclosed aide memoire from the chief editor of the local influential paper Szabadsag, after a previous conversation with me in pursuance of his verbal proposals to arrange for strikes at Bethlehem in Schwab's steel and munitions factory and also in the middle West

Archibald, who is well known to your Excellency, leaves to-day at 12 o'clock on board the Rotterdam for Berlin and Vienna. I take this rare and safe opportunity of warmly recommending these proposals to your Excellency's favorable consideration. It is my impression that we can dis-

organize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the middle West, which, in the opinion of the German military attache, is of great importance and amply outweighs the comparatively small expenditure of money involved.

But even if strikes do not come off

it is probable that we should extort under pressure more favorable condi-tions of labor for our poor downtrodden fellow countrymen in Bethlehem These white slaves are now working twelve hours a day, seven days a week. All weak persons succumb and become consumptive. So far as Ger-man workmen are found among the skilled hands means of leaving will be provided immediately for them. Besides this, a private German registry office has been established which provides employment for persons who voluntarily have given up their places It already is working well. We shall also join in and the widest support is assured us.

I beg your Excellency to be so good s to inform me with reference to this letter by wireless. Reply whether yo

The enclosure in Document 9 is a translation from the Hungarian of the "aide memoire," written by William Warm (or Dienes), editor of the Szabad-sag. It follows:

parts, Bethlehem and the middle West business, but the point of departure is common in both, viz., press agita-tion, which is of the greatest importance as regards our Hungarian-American workmen. It means a press Bethlehem and in the West. In my opinion we must start a very strong agitation on this question in Freedom (Szabadsag), the leading organ, in respect to the Bethlehem works and the conditions there. This can be done conditions there. This can be done in two days and both must be utilized.

Proposed News Campaign.

In the first place the regular daily section must be devoted to the condi-tions obtaining there and a campaign must be regularly conducted against these indescribably degrading conditions. Freedom already has done something similar in the recent past, when the strike movement began at Bridgeport. It must necessarily take form of strong, deliberate, de-

cided and courageous action
Secondly, the writer of these lines
would begin a labor novel to that newspaper much on the lines of Si clair's celebrated story. This might be published in other local Hungarian, Rlovak and German newspapers. here we arrive at the point that naturally we shall also require other American-Hungarian newspapers, The Nepszava (Word of the People) wi subtedly be compelled willingly or unwilling to follow the movement in tlated by Freedom, for it is pleasing the entire Hungarian element in America and is an absolutely patriotic act to which that open journal, the Nepszava, could not adopt a hostile attitude. Of course, it would be ancther question to what extent and with what energy and devotion that newspaper would adhere to this course f action without regard to other of action without regard to other in-fluences, just as it is questionable to what extent other local patriotic papers would go. There is great reason why, in spite of their patriot-ism. American-Hungarlan papers hitherto have shrunk from initiating such action. Their registion is as felsuch action. Their position is as fol

Start with the Szabadsag, which today is one of the greatest in every respect papers printed in a foreign language in America, already has made gigantic sacrifices from a patriotic point of view. Others have only a faint idea of the magnitude of the homeward migration that will homeward migration that will take place directly after the termina-tion of the war. Whereas the Hun-garian papers have direct and better opportunities of observing the shadow which that gigantic migration home wards always casts before it, it is a fact that the paper alone used by the Szabadsag, for example, in printing only those copies which go to subscribers who are in arrears with their subscriptions, costs at least \$1,000 a the paper does not amount to more than \$2,500. In view of this fact that one-third of the total subscribers get the paper for nothing, or at all events on credit, you can see what patriotic action this newspaper is performing. Naturally under such circumstances you can hardly expect that such a of violent agitation, which would have the result of making their su' to meet their subscriptions, as for ex mple, the Bethlehem workers. I long have been wishing to start a direct movement with that paper, but the above point of view has made us hold

The position of affairs is much the the American-Hungarian as you might conclude from appent addressed by the the beginning of the war

to his readers. The local Hungarian papers also suffer from the fact that part of the subscribers are in arrears with their subscriptions because they are out of work, while others are slow are out of work, while others are slow in paying because they want to go back to Hungary. To what extent this intention of migrating homeward influences the whole matter is shown by the fact that at present very many only pay for their subscriptions for a quarter year in advance, contrary to shelr previous custom, for they think that the war will be over before the end of the quarter. In a war the shadow of the great homeward migration and, in many

homeward migration and, in many places, a bad condition of affairs have brought the American-Hungarian pa-pers to such a position that they must be careful in all matters which might cause further loss by affecting the ability of their subscribers to pay for subscriptions in advance. Under these circumstances it not only is fair but is necessary if we wish to reckon on the enthusiastic and self-sacrificing support of these papers in case of a strike movement that we must be in a position to reckon with this. It will be necessary to give these papers a certain degree of support so that they may not suffer for their action in the interest of successful action in Bethle-hem and the middle West.

Besides the Scabadsag and the Nepszava a new daily paper in Pittsburg must be set in motion, and those in Bridgeport and the Youngstown district &c., and also two Slovak

In these circumstances the first necessity is money. Bethiehem must be sent as many reliable Hungarian and German workmen as we can lay our hands on who will join the facamong their fellow workmen. For this purpose I have my men, turners and steel workers. We must send an organizer who in the interests of the union will begin the business in his own way. We must also send so-called "soapbox" orators who will knew how to start a useful agitation. We shall want money for popular meetings, pos-sibly for organizing picnics. In general the same applies to the middle West. I am thinking of Pittsburg and Cleveland in the first instance, as to which I could give details only if were to return and spend at least a few days there. I already have shown that much can be done with the newspapers. We must stir up the men's feelings in Bethlehem. A sensation was caused by the articles which ap-

Bridgeport. They brought Bethlehem into the affair.

It is evident that the start of a movement from which serious results are to be expected requires a sufficiency of money at the very start. The extent of subsequent expenditure for the most part depends on the work effected. For example, the newspapers tended for them all at once, but only half. To union agitators only a cer-tain amount should be given at first and a larger sum in case of success serious strike on the formation of the union. It is my opinon that for the special object of starting the Bethlehem business and the Bethlehem and Western newspapers campaign \$15,000 to \$20,000 must be at our disposal, but it is not possible to reckon how much ultimately will be

peared at the time of the strike at

How Much to Spend. When a beginning has been made it will be possible to see how things develop and where and how much it will be worth while to spend. The would suffice partially to satisfy the demands of the necessary newspapers and to a considerable extent those of the Bethlehem campaign. It in any case is worth while risking this amount undoubtedly will show some If circumstances are lucky and leadership is good, we can arrive at positive results in the West com-paratively cheaply, whereas Bethle-hem is one of the most difficult jobs. I will telephone at 8 A. M. and request you then to let me know where and when I can learn your opinion of my proposal, which requires a connothing on he subject to any one connected with the newspapers and am in the fortunate position that in the case of giving effect to this plan I can make use of names in case of neces-sity, for I have already in other mat-ters made payments through other in-In any event in the case of the newspapers the greatest cir-cumspection is necessary. No one but the proprietors must know that

any source. cument 10. Ambassador Dumba Baron Burlan, dated New York.

August 20 (Translation):

The reply of Secretary Lansing to
the note of June 22, in which Your
Excellency protested against the enormous deliveries of weapons and munitions of war to the Ailles from the do not know whether with the agreement of the Austrian Government, on the 16th uit. As was to be expected the refusal was quite categorical.

very weak, for references to the articles supplied by Germany to Austria during the Boer War were not to the point; indeed, they were misleading, for at that time Germany claimed the right to send foodstuffs to the Boers by the neutral port of Lorenzo Marques, and, if I am not mistaken. carried the point after the war, against

Quotes Col. House.

The true ground for the discouraging attitude of the President lies, as his confidant, Col. House, already informed me in January, and has now repeated, in the fact that authoritative circles are convinced that the United States in any serious crisis would have to rely on foreign neutral coun-tries for all their war material. At price, and in no case, will Pres-Wilson allow this source to dry

For this reason I am of the opinion that to return to the question whether by a reply from your excel-lency or by a semi-official conversation between myself and the Secre-tary of State would not only be u-e-less, but even, having regard for the somewhat self-willed temperament of the President, would be harmful. agree entirely with the view expressed by Consul Schwegel in the report at-tached that the President has broken all bridges behind him and made his point of view so definite that it is impossible for him to retreat from

As last autumn, he can always, through his personal influence, either force the House of Representatives to take his point of view against their better judgment, or, on the other hand, in the Senate can overthrow the resolution already voted in favor of prohibiting the export of guns and munitions. In these circumstances any attempt to persuade individual States vote parallel resolutions through their legislative bodies would offer ne advantages apart from the internal difficulties which the execution of this

The proposal to forbid passenger ships to carry munitions stands on a different footing, however. Bryan and his Democratic supporters would stand

to this action. As for the note of protest against British interference with American shipping of which I have been so often notified and which has been so often postponed, I learn the issue has been delayed in consequence of the imminent declaration of cotton as contraband.

Ment Shippers Angry.

great American importers is accurately represented in Mr. Meagher's speech, quoted by Consul Schwegel. Mr. Meagmour & Co., who, with the firm of Swift, mour & Co., who, with the firm of Swift, control the market in the whole Western Hemisphere. Mr. Meagher, whom I recently met on his yacht and whose acquaintance I had already made in Chicago, is absolutely furious in regard to England's arbitrary acts. No fewer than thirty-one ships, with meat and bacon shipments from his firm to Sweden with a value of \$19,000,000, have been detained in British ports for months under suspicion of being ultimately in-tended for Germany. The negotiations have been long drawn out, because Mr. Meagher and his companion will not ac cept a lame compromise, but insist or full compensation or release of the con-signments in which the bacon may still remain sound.

The same informant further gave ne to understand that he had not yet played his last trump, namely, the refusal to reexport meat to England in any circumstances. (He, that is to say the above named two slaughtering houses, controlled the Argentine market.) At present they are paralyzed here also by the action of the British Admiralty, for the latter have -commandeered most of the English freight ships intended to transport meat from Argentina. If England stood face to face with the danger of not being able to get any meat from the United States or Argentina she would soon What will immediately result here

what will immediately result here from England's making cotton contra-band it is hard to say. The anger of those interested in cotton will be enormously increased; on the other hand the fear of threatened confisca-tion may make the leaders of the cotton trust so yielding that they may, against their better judgment, agree to the sale of the greater part at present simply en bloc to England, who would be in a position in future to control the whole cotton market and on peace being declared to force on the whole world fantastic prices for this exercise.

August 20, in which the German mili-

We are in great need of being "bucked up" as they say here. Since Sunday a new storm has been raging against us. Because of what? I'm sending you a few cuttings from news-papers that will amuse you. Un-fortunately they stole a fat portfolio from our good Albert in the elevated. important things from my report among them such as buying up liquid chlorine and about the Bridgeport Projectile Company, as well as documents regarding the buying up of phenol and the acquisition of Wright's aeroplane patent. But things like that must occur. I send you Albert's reply for you to see how we protect our-selves. We composed the document

It seems quite likely that we shall meet again soon. The sinking of the Adriatic may well be the last straw.

Document 14. A letter from Capt. von Papen to the Ministry of War at Berlin in which the writer states that he learns that the Netherlands and Norwegian Governments are buying war materials. and asking to be informed if there is any objection to the sale of war ma-terial by Germany to the said countries.

I think probably I could dump on the Norwegian Government a great part of the Lehigh Coke Company's Papen to Archibald, transmitting a let ter of introduction to the German press bureau and adds:
Would you be kind enough to de-

liver the other letters in Berlin or mail A letter from Capt. von Papen to the Ministry of War in Berlin reports the arrival of Director Grethen with specifications and says that writer will act accordingly regarding the Bridgeport Projectile Company. The writer says that there is no question of being able to control the production of toluol and that he has re-quested Ambassador von Bernstorff to ase the question of cotton as a basis for a note to the State Department against e declaration of cotton as contraband. Documents 17 to 31. The remainder of the documents are described as "not of sufficient interest to warrant publi-

COPIES AT CAPITAL.

State Department Gets Archibald Berlin Says U Boat Sank British Papers From London.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-Photographic copies of some documents taken from James F. J. Archibald, the American correspondent, by the Bricish authorities were received at the State De- British transport off the Island of Crete, partment to-day. The copies were ac- in the Mediterranean. The transpart companied by translations of their text was going from Egypt to the Gallipoli partment to-day. The copies were acinto English. Copies of the remainder Peninsula. of the papers taken from Archibald are expected later dhis week. All were furnished to Ambassador Page by the British transports had been destroyed. A who paid a longer visit; Schert Winsen H.

sonal letters written by Capt, von Papen. There was also inclosed in the Dumba letter what the Ambassador referred to as pro-memoria, prepared by an editor of a Hungarian newspaper published in the United States, outlining a plan for interfering with the production of war munitions in American plants. A copy of this has already been furnished to

The feeling which obtains among the Page.

The State Department has taken the The State Department has taken the The State Department and the Page. position that it is not incumbent upon this Government to make the papers U. S. BANKERS HOSTS her is one of the principal ex-porters of the United States, for he is a partner in the Chicago firm of Arday that if the British Government arment may give them out here simul-

Archibald did not appear at the State

his case until copies of all the docu-ments taken from him by the British have been received at the State De-ples, and nothing remains but to apply them to appropriate them to apply them to appropriate them to apply

BERNSTORFF RETURNING No one would say what these points of difference were last night, but it was thought that one of them might be the

day From New England. Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, delayed until this morning his return to the city from his week end outing in New England, according to a statement of his secretary at the Ritz-the exact amount will depend on the Carlton last night. assador, delayed until this morning his Carlton last night.

The Ambassador in a statement made amounts necessary to maintain foreign before his departure last Saturday said exchange at a safe figure. It may not of this week. It is believed that his be five years and the interest the in-Government has informed the Ambas- vestor is to receive will be 5 per cent. sador that at least this length of time The munitions question has been settled will be necessary for private conferences and investigations touching the subma-

SAFE CONDUCT SOUGHT FOR DR. DUMBA'S WIFE

Austro - Hungarian Embassy Files Request at the State Department.

and French Ambassadors. State De-

GERMAN LOAN READY.

to Receive Subscriptions.

Zimmermann & Forshay announced yesterday that they were prepared to Jr., and Albert H. Wiggin. eive subscriptions for the Imperial arman Government 5 per cent. bonds of Stand of Kuuhn, Lock part of the Lenga today toluol which is lying here useless. Document 15. A letter from Capt. von the third war loan at \$210 for each 1,000 the third war loan at \$210 for each 1,000 mark bond. The bonds are not callable

cash the interest coupons at its office, visit was not mentioned in either ad-free of expense, ten days prior to ma-turity. The bonds are exempt from all As if to emphasize the falsity of the

until after its advertisements in regard to the loan had been issued for a few

BIG TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

Troop Ship in Mediterranean.

expected later this week. All were furnished to Ambassador Page by the British Government.

State Department officials declined to state just what papers were received in the instalment that has reached the Department. It was said that about half a dozen papers have been received so far. Besilish took from the Dumba letter the British took from Archibald a report by Capt. von Papen.

Archibald a report for this prohibition rigorously. I be-lieve the President would not show himself so intransigeant with regard.

Archibald a report by Capt. von Papen. Starta, 45,647 tons, have been engaged in carrying troops to the Dardanelles.

Archibald a report by Capt. von Papen. Starta, 45,647 tons, have been engaged in carrying troops to the Dardanelles.

COMMISION OF LOAN SYNDICATE

Amount and Terms Now Expected to Be Announced Within 72 Hours.

TO FOREIGN VISITORS

Such favorable progress was made in the negotiations between the Anglo-French mission and American financiers Archibald did not appear at the State Department to-day. Acting Secretary Polk said he had not heard from Archibald in any way and that the latter had no appointment at the Department so that definite public announcement of the that definite public announcement of the same and the same all condifar as he was aware.

There was a report here to-night that amount, the terms and the general conditions of the loan which is to stabilize for Archibald would arrive in Washington eign exchange will be made within the next seventy-two hours.

them to no more than two points of dif-

German Ambassador Expected To- status of Russia in the transaction and the other the manner in which the credit is to be applied to the exchange situa-

estimates by American financiers of that there will be no urgent diplomatic be a round figure.

The period the bonds are to run will

To Get 1 Per Cent.

The commission which the underwriting syndicate is to receive for its services was put yesterday at 1 per cent. by an international banker. only say that he understood this was to be the percentage.

The conversion option attached to the bonds will give all holders the privilege of changing their holdings into bonds of a longer term at a smaller interest at the expiration of the term of the bonds. It was said that these will bear 41/2 per cent. and run for not less than twenty years.

The visit of M. Pierre Bark, Rus-

Washington, Sept. 21.—The AustroHungarian Embassy has asked the State Department to use its good offices. Hungarian Embassy has asked the State Department to use its good offices to get a safe conduct from the Entente Allies for Mme. Dumba wife of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, whose recall was demanded by the United States.

Mine. Dumba plans to sail from New York on the steamship Rotterdam September 28. Whether she will be accompanied by Dr. Dumba depends upon future events.

State Department officials expressed surprise to-day at the application from the Austro-Hungarian Embassy requesting a safe conduct for Mme. Dumba without making any reference to the Ambassador himself.

By direction of Frank Polk, the acting Secretary of State, the Department has brought the request in behalf of Mme. Dumba to the attention of the British and French Ambassadors. State Department officials are confident that the

meet again soon. The sinking of the Adriatic may well be the last straw. Hope in our interest that the danger will blow over. How spiendid on the eastern front! I always say to these idiotic Yankees they better hold their tongues. It's better to look at all this. heroism full of admiration. My friends in the army are quite different in this way.

Document 12. Letter from Capt. von Papen to the Ministry of War at Berlin, dated August 20, reports the theft of Dr. Albert's papers in the elevated and the consequences of their publication. It also deals with the Hridgeport Proj.

Lake the findent of the Ambassadors. State Department officials are confident that the courtest of a safe conduct will be accorded.

The action of the Austre-Hungarian Embass in asking for a safe conduct for Mme. Dumba without at the same time making a like request for the Ambassador indicates, in the opinion of officials, that Dr. Dumba has received no information from his. Government as to its intention-relative to the demand for his recall.

American officials are inclined to believe that Dr. Dumba will be recalled by time to permit of his departure with the contention of the American financial interests that just so much money sifail be supplied to the exchange at a safe figure, say, around exchange at a safe figure, say, around the contention of the visitors, on the other hand, that a definite period of payment shall be determined in advance and the instalments paid at those times, irrespective of the exchange market.

Lithas now been agreed that the credit strains of the payment shall be determined in advance and the instalments paid at those times, irrespective of the exchange market.

Lithas now been agreed that the credit strains of the payment shall be determined in advance and the instalments paid at those times, irrespective of the exchange strains of the payment shall be determined in advance and the instalments paid at those times.

Document 12. Letter from "spt. von darie August 29, reports the the Ministry of War at Berlin as to its infection, residing to the consequences of their publication in the consequences of their publication in the consequences of their publication in the purchase of the consequences of their publication in the purchase of the special consequences of their publication in the purchase of the consequences of their publication in the purchase of the consequences of their publication in the purchase of the special consequences of their publication in the purchase of the special consequences of their publication in the purchase of the special consequences of their publication in the purchase of the special consequences of the special consequences of their publication in the purchase of the special consequences of their publication in the purchase of the special consequences of their publication in the purchase of the special consequences of the sp March he returned to Rome as envoy of his Government to conduct the negotiations with Italy concerning territorial concessions by Austria, which failed.

Among the guests were tren. T. Coleman du Pont, George T. Wilson, Frank-lin A. Plummer, Charles H. Sabin, J. P. Morgen, Henry P. Davison, Frank A. Vanderlip, Mortimer L. Schiff, Charles A. Coffin, Guy E. Tripp, James S. Alexander, Leroy W. Baldwin, Thomas Cocheman development of the guests were tren. T. Coleman du Pont, George T. Wilson, Frank-lin A. Plummer, Charles H. Sabin, J. P. Worgen, Henry P. Davison, Frank-lin A. Coffin, Guy E. Tripp, James S. Alexander, Leroy W. Baldwin, Thomas Cocheman du Pont, George T. Wilson, Frank-lin A. Plummer, Charles H. Sabin, J. P. Worgen, Henry P. Davison, Frank-lin A. Plummer, Charles H. Sabin, J. P. Worgen, Henry P. Davison, Frank-lin A. Plummer, Charles H. Sabin, J. P. Worgen, Henry P. Davison, Frank-lin A. Plummer, Charles H. Sabin, J. P. Worgen, Henry P. Davison, Frank-lin A. Plummer, Charles H. Sabin, J. P. Worgen, Henry P. Davison, Frank-lin A. Plummer, Charles H. Sabin, J. P. Worgen, Henry P. Davison, Frank-lin A. Plummer, Charles H. Sabin, J. P. Worgen, Henry P. Davison, Frank-lin A. Plummer, Charles H. Sabin, J. P. Worgen, Henry P. Davison, Frank-lin A. Plummer, Charles H. Sabin, J. P. Worgen, Henry P. Davison, Frank-lin A. Plummer, Charles H. Sabin, J. P. Worgen, Henry P. Davison, Frank-lin A. Plummer, Charles H. Sabin, J. P. Worgen, Henry P. Davison, Frank-lin A. Plummer, Charles H. Sabin, J. P. Worgen, Henry P. Davison, Frank-lin A. Plummer, Charles H. Sabin, J. P. Worgen, Henry P. Davison, Frank-lin A. Plummer, Charles H. Sabin, J. P. Worgen, Henry P. Davison, Frank-lin A. Plummer, Charles H. Sabin, J. P. Worgen, Henry P. Davison, Frank-lin A. Plummer, Charles H. Sabin, J. P. Worgen, Henry P. Davison, Frank-lin A. Plummer, Charles H. Sabin, J. P. Worgen, Henry ran, W. A. Day, Samuel W. Fairchild, A. J. Hemphill, Bradish Johnson, Clar-Zimmermann & Forshay Prepared ence H. Kelsey, P. W. Lafrentz, J. Martindale, Charles D. Norton, R. A. C. Smith, Oscar S. Straus, E. P. Thomas, Thomas Thacher, George C. Van Tuyl,

The luncheon was informal except for a brief address of welcome by Mr. Hep-burn and an equally brief reply by Lord offered is about 84. The firm offers to Reading. The purpose of the mission's

taxes in Germany, and interest, which is payable in January and July, will accrue from October 18 next. Zimmermann & Forshay announce that they will issue temporary receipts, exchangeable for the bonds upon their arrival from Europe.

Inquiry at the offices of the firm yesterday concerning the amount already gubscribed in this country brought forth a statement that although subscriptions whatsoever in reference to the loan. Nothing will be said, it is understood. that will prevent individual members of the firm, all of whom are of great wealth, from participating, even if the firm itself does not become a member of the syndicate.

The members of the mission separated Troop Ship in Mediterranean.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sux.

Egglin, via Amsterdam, Sept. 21.

The Prankfurter Zeitung publishes a special despatch saying that a German submarine has torpedeed a 15,000 ton British transport off the Island of Crete, in the Mediterranean. The transport was going from Egypt to the Gallipoli was going from Egypt to the Gallipoli others who went through the double others others who went through the double doors to remain for varying periods were George F. Baker, Sr., and George F.

RUSSIA OFFERS TO AID IN EXTENDING U.S. FINANCES

TO BE 1 PER CENT. Minister Declares Czar's Subjects Will Assist American Investment Financiers Als Initiative in Dealings With His Country-Munitions Output Increased Sixfold.

> sian Minister of Finance, upon the con-clusion of his conference here with the Ministers of Finance are consider-French Finance Minister, M. Ribot, left for London, where he will confer with to raise the rate of exchange for the Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the ruble, and give it stability. Improvement in exchange will facilitate importations into Russia, which now are obtained in the ruble of the a statement concerning the finances of structed by depreciation of the ruble. Russia and her allies. He emphasized the importance of the United States in international finance and asserted the Russia is putting into the common effort with her allies all her resources from international finance and asserted the Russian Government "is fully prepared ferior to the Germans in the beginning, to welcome and assist American initiato welcome and assist American initiative" in the direction of entering the the disadvantage through the common financial field of Russia, in which he effort of the Government, the people, the said such "easy successes were obtained Duma, and the Council of the Empire.
>
> by the Germans."
>
> Duma, and the Council of the Empire.
>
> We shall continue to decrease the differby the Germans."

"The stability of the franc and the pound," M. Bark contends, "is as important to the Allies as that of the ruble, and the Anglo-French mission to America marks a great step."

Incidentally, M. Bark alluded to "the lively sympathies of Americans toward Russia when she was emancipating the serfs at the same time that America abolished slavery and maintained the Union." M. Bark said the Russian mu-nitions output had increased sixfold during the past six months.

This statement was as follows:
"It would be infantile to deny that the role of the United States in international finance during the past wear has been extremely important. The power of America as a centre of production has been affirmed in incontestable manner. The needs of the belligerents have changed international credit balances so marked the property of the Manner State. markedly in favor of the United States that the question of exchange has be-come acute.

Russin's Position Difficult.

employed to pay coupons and purchase disposal immediately."

for the war, we have made up part of ence between ourselves and our enemies in that respect.

American Finance's Opportunity. Speaking of the Anglo-French mission the motion that the resolution New York, M. Bark said: 'The solidarity of the Allies is demon-

intrigues of Germanophiles in New York proves the farreaching bearing of these negotiations. It is to be hoped the bonds of sympathy and solidarity be-tween the Allies' Governments will be R. Compton of St. Louis. extended to the great banks of the na-tions. We have seen the fruitful results of the convention between the banks of France and Russia last winter to liquidate outstanding accounts with regard country faced a financial and induto Russia.

"We are doing everything we can to encourage export trade, but under the present circumstances of our country there is great difficulty in sending out its principal riches—cereals and naphtha. This is not less important than to facilitate the flow of capital to the Treasury

"We lend a willing ear to suggestions reaching us from the United States. Americans, who are practical, thor-"Supplies which America is sending to Europe prepare the market for the resule to Americans of their securities held in Europe. It is to be hoped that the Angio-French delegates negotiating in New York will find a basis adapted to American tastes and temperament.

"Russia is going through a difficult period as regards exchange. We cannot export our products, and there is a lack of remittances from abroad. Russia has large payments to make aboard, and she cannot make them in goods or products. That difficulty was examined closely in February, and the French and British formal orders that all labor required by "Supplies which America is sending to February, and the French and British formal orders that all labor required by Governments came to the assistance of Russia with advances which have been national defence shall be placed at their

WESTERN BANKERS IGNORED, THEY FEEL

James B. Forgan Reported Out of Loan Plan-Others May Follow.

president of the First National Bank of was all that could be taken satisfactorily Chicago, has withdrawn from the nego-tiations now being conducted on behalf Chicago, has withdrawn from the negotiations now being conducted on behalf of England and France for a great credit in the United States. The banker, for years chairman of the Chicago Clearing House committee, washed his hands of the whole negotiations, because he felt the whole negotiations, because he felt that he and other important Western

N. Y. Bankers Doubt Withdrawal of Chicago Colleagues.

Prominent bankers here who are taking a leading part in the loan negotiations said last night that they would refuse to believe that Mr. Forgan and legemiah A Olleary provided of the capital countries which, all best customers are very good customers.

"I realize perfect the capital countries which all best customers are very good customers." Mr. Reynolds had decided to withdraw from participation in the loan until

bankers as well as the two Chicago bankers felt that there was not enough

a statement that although subscriptions a statement that although subscriptions did not care to make an announcement the direct statement that the banking did not care to make an announcement the direct statement that the banking widely a representative view from all the direct statement that the banking widely a representative view from all the direct statement that the banking directly and particularly to get as widely a representative view from all the direct statement that the banking statement that although subscriptions a statement that although subscriptions did not care to make an announcement the direct statement that the banking statement that although subscriptions did not care to make an announcement the did not care to make an announcement that the statement that although subscriptions did not care to make an announcement the did not care to make an announcement the direct statement that the banking statement that the parts of the country as was possible parts of the country as was possible, and that Mr. Forgan was present at the first conference in the Morgan library. The only out of town men invited were the members of the advisory council of the Federal reserve bank. Mr. For-

gan is the Chicago member.

The reported feeling of the Chicago bankers was regarded as unjustified. The loan will be successful, it was asserted, without the support of the two men even if they should withdraw.

RUSH TO JOIN IN LOAN. Bankers Report Flood of Favorable Replies to Queries.

Banks and investment houses reported yesterday that they were receiving a flood of favorable replies to queries sent out to their correspondents and clients ceived letters from correspondents, each

of which agreed to \$500,000 of the Anglo-French bonds. One of the institutions which agreed to take half a million dollars worth of the bonds had been slated as likely to take only \$100,000.

Bankers said there either had been a decided change in sentiment all over the country or else that New York did not have its finger directly on the pulse of the country regarding its feelings toward the huge credit. For several weeks before the coming of the Angloon the loan. At that time It was stated CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—James B. Forgan, in conservative circles that it was fe that \$200,000,000 or perhaps \$250,000,00

bankers had been more or less ignored STERLING RATES EASIER. growing financial strength in New York. States and the method t

said to be for the purpose of subscribing nomic principle for to the new German war loan. to the new German war loan.

DEPOSITORS TO MEET. when we might at he tion of that capital

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, president of the American Truth Society, intends to lay tion of whether we will from participation in the loan until definite word from them had been received to that effect.

Bankers who talked with Messrs, Forgan and Reynolds when they were here said last night that they had then expressed some dissatisfaction with the method of handling the loan negotiations. They said that they were not enthusiastic about the loan in any case and had expressed a number of reasons that would make its flotation difficult in their territory.

It is believed here that other country It is believed here that other country depositors who are opposed to it.

BANKERS APPROVE WAR CREDIT LOAN

Indorse the President's Neutrality Policy,

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Pierre L. Bark, Rus- supplies. Evidently this policy of co- U. S. TRADE DUTY SHOWY

DENVER, Sept. 21.-The Bankers Association of America hearing the address of Dr. Edward Pratt of Washington, chief of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domest. Relations, unanimously pass lution to-day indorsing the na ministration's neutrality policy proving the proposed extension eign credits solely as a matter of ba ness and practically as a necessar come of existing conditions. The credit loan sought by the French commission was not

adopted, said: "The meaning is strated to the whole world, and the you may draw your own con-The resolution was indersed by board of governors previous to its intreduction and was introduced by William

mentioned in the resolution, but Ge

B. Caldwell, who was the first pres

of the association, and who second

Text of the Resolution Whereas, Twelve months ago that

trial crisis of an almost unparalleled Whereas, This crisis has far been averted through the enormous foreign demand for the products of America's farms and factories and the resulting increased demand for la-

bor; and Whereas, The continuance of this demand and the continued prosperty of the country can only be assured by providing foreign credits in settle ment of a trade balance estimated at over \$1,500,000,000; and Whereas, The refusal of demanded by military no will seriously curtail t agricultural products, of of other manufactured go

Whereas, It is realized question bears directly up-mediate and permanent na fare, and that its prop vitally concerns our farmer chants, our manufacturer workingmen.

Now, therefore, be it resoluted investment Bankers of represented in this convergence the extension of fore a not as indicating either particularly in the convergence of the convergenc prejudice, but solely as usiness, and practically ary outcome of existing We believe we should efulness and interests

trality which has been maintal the national Administration, are the investment bankers to supp reflect that attitude in co-

nternational transactions.

Dr. Pratt's Address Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of

countries which, altho-

"I never could learn to like whole wheat bread", said a housewife the

other day, "until I tried WARD'S (1) heatheart BREAD

That loaf has certainly made me a lover of whole wheat bread and now I eat it every day."

WHEAT-HEART is making new friends every day. It is a genuine whole wheat loaf, mad from whole wheat flour ground especially for us by the old fashioned stone process. It stays fresh and moist, is palatable as well as healthful and is also economical.

We make it in 10c loaves, and it can be had on order from all grocers. Made in the Ward Bakeries at

New York, Brooklyn and Newark